

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 29th April, 1887.

POLITICAL.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 22nd April, says
Kábul. that all classes of the people in Afgha-
nistán are displeased with the Amír

Circulation,
500 copies.

on account of his tyranny and oppression. He has killed many sardárs and noblemen, levies heavy taxes from traders, and unjustly confiscates the property of the rich. The Ghilzais are in open rebellion, and the Duranis have refused to enlist in the Amír's army. He does not keep his surplus treasures at Kábul, but sends them to Faizabad, Badakhshan. This has induced the people to think that he himself is not sure of the continuance of his rule, and will retire to his old home at Faizabad when he finds Kábul too hot for him. The Government of India has been liberally giving him money and arms in the hope of receiving help from him at the time of Russian invasion. But no aid can be expected from him when such widespread discontent prevails in Afghanistan. The Government of India should not view this unsatisfactory state of things with indifference, but should desire Abdul Rahmán Khán to conciliate his subjects.

Circulation,
62 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 18th April, adverting to the rebellion of the Ghilzais, says that Abdul Rahmān Khān has made

The same.

himself very unpopular with all classes of the people by his high-handedness and tyranny, and probably will not be able to keep himself long on the throne. Hence the *Akhbār* is of opinion that the British Government should release Yākub Khān, who was liked by the Afghans, and again place him on the throne in place of the present Amīr.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad), for March, received on the 29th April, commenting on the same subject, says that it is

The same.

rumoured that Abdul Rahmān Khān has been defeated and killed by the Ghilzais. If the rumour is well-founded, the money and arms given him by the British Government, have been simply thrown away, and the Government will again have to restore order in Afghanistan at no small cost. Supposing Abdul Rahmān is alive, the *Pradīp* does not see any reason why the British Government should render any help to such a tyrannical Prince, especially when it has dethroned Theebaw simply on account of his tyranny and oppression. The *Pradīp* thinks that the policy recommended by the late Lord Lawrence was the best. The Government of India should be content to fortify the defences on its own frontier.

Circulation,
113 copies.

The *Rozānah* (Lucknow), of the 21st April, the *Shāhna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th April, and Pamphlet issued by the Amīr of Kābul. other newspapers publish an Urdu translation of the Persian pamphlet called the *Sarishta Islāmīa Rūm*, which has been published and distributed by the Amīr of Kābul among his subjects, and of which an English translation appeared in a late issue of the *Times of India*.

Circulation,
310 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 13th April, publishes some Urdu verses in which India is represented as a woman in love with the Russian. She expresses her love to him, and asks him

India and Russia.

to establish himself at Calcutta, saying that she does not like the British.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th April, says that at last Nawāb Salār Jang has tendered his resignation. The generosity shown him by the Nizām in consideration of his father's services deserves high praise. He will receive a pension of Rs. 7,000 a month, and will be allowed to repay the five lakhs of rupees he owes to the State by yearly instalments of Rs. 50,000; and his father's debts, amounting to 30 lakhs, will be paid from the State treasury. There are three candidates in the field for the post vacated by Salār Jang, namely, Nawāb Bashiru-l-daula, Khurshed Jāh, and Munirul-Mulk. The *Najm* thinks that the first-named candidate has the best claim to the appointment.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 19th April, says that it is a matter for deep regret that Nawāb Salār Jang has resigned the Prime Ministership of Haidarabad. His resignation will cause grief to the whole Muhammadan community in this country, who are proud of the great Muhammadan State. It is not known who will succeed him in the high office.

Circulation,
510 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th April, commenting upon the affairs at Rāmpur, says that it is believed that General Azim-ud-din Khān's pay, which was Rs. 200 a month in the time of the late Nawāb, has now been raised to Rs. 2,000. Granting that he is an able man, and is much liked by the present Prince, still such a large increase in his pay is unjustifiable; and the measure may be considered an additional proof of Nawāb Mushtāq Ali Khān's unfitness. Rāmpur is a small State and cannot afford to pay its officers so highly. The pay of the Prime Minister of Patiala is Rs. 1,500, and that of the Prime Minister of Buhawalpur Rs. 1,000. It may be hoped that at his interview with the Nawāb at Bareilly, Sir Alfred Lyall will give him good advice.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 24th April, advertising to the death of the late Nawáb of Rámpur, expresses regret at the sad event, and praises him for his good administration, loyalty to Government, and patronage of learning. He was a good poet, and collected a large library. The *Anjuman* expresses satisfaction at the accession of Nawáb Mushtáq Ali Khán to the *gaddi*, and hopes that His Highness will endeavour to manage the affairs of the state properly, and win the good will of the people. He cannot do better than follow the good advice given him by the Commissioner of Rohilkhand at the time of his installation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
2,000 copies.

The *Bhárat Jñan* (Benares), of the 18th April, says that the *Englishman* suggests that a list of Muhammadan youths, qualified for admission to the public service, should be kept in each district, and that vacancies in the lower ranks of the service should be generally bestowed on them. The Calcutta newspaper, which appears to be very partial to Musalmáns, has not taken the trouble to explain why they should enjoy a larger portion of the Government loaves and fishes than the Hindús. The Musalmáns form only one-sixth of the Indian population, and they are very backward in education. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there are 38,036,367 Hindús, 5,922,886 Musalmáns, and 21,078 Christians. It appears from the Civil List that up to 31st March, 1887, 295 Hindús, 28 Musalmáns, and 11 Christians have passed the examinations (*sic*). Considering these figures the Musalmáns can lay claim only to one-eleventh of posts, for which natives are eligible, under the Local Government. The Civil List shows that 557 native officers are employed in the Native Civil Service and the subordinate judicial and executive services in these provinces, of whom 269 are Hindús, 267 Musalmáns, and 11 Christians. Of the Hindu officers five are statutory Civilians, 89 Deputy Collectors, 108 Tahsildars, 16 Subordinate Judges, and 51 Munsifs;

and of the Musalmán officers, five are Native Civil Servants, 57 Deputy Collectors, 139 Tahsildars, 15 Subordinate Judges, and 51 Munsifs. Considering the proportion of Muham-madan to Hindu population, of the 557 Native officers 73 should be Musalmáns and 480 Hindús, whereas there are 267 Musalmán officers against 269 Hindu officers. Hence it will be perceived that as it is the Musalmáns enjoy much more than their proper share of Government patronage.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), commenting in its issues Financial Statement for of the 24th, 26th, 27th, and 28th 1887-88.

Circulation,
165 copies.

April on the Financial Statement for 1887-88, is surprised that the English budget is laid before parliament, and is freely discussed by the members; but that the Government of India does not afford even the Legislative Council, which is composed of members nominated by itself, an opportunity of criticising the Indian budget. The practice is opposed to the royal proclamation of 1858, in which Her Majesty declared that her Government recognised no distinction between Europeans and natives. The Government of India does not allow the Local Governments and Administrations to keep their surplus revenues, but requires them to pay them into the imperial treasury. If the Local Governments are not allowed to keep their surplus revenues, they will be unable to meet any extraordinary demands for money made on them by the Supreme Government. Moreover, they have been obliged to reduce the expenditure on education owing to the increase in the amount of the subsidies paid by them to the Government of India. It appears from a late London telegram that, as at the time of preparing the budget a surplus was expected in the English finances, a reduction was made in the income-tax and in other taxes. But the Government of India has granted no relief to the tax-payer, though the proposals of the Finance Committee will lead to a large reduction in the public expenditure, while the Famine Fund has been abolished, and the Supreme Government has received from Local Governments Rs. 64,00,000 more than the usual amount. Evidently this

state of things is not very conducive to the growth of good feeling between the Government and the people.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 20th April, after quoting extracts from the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbār speech at Lucknow, says that the natives of these provinces cannot be too highly thankful to His Honor for the complimentary terms in which he spoke of their loyalty. The speech should remove all doubt from the minds of native newspapers as to his friendship and sympathy with the children of the soil.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftāb-i Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 22nd April, expresses its concurrence with the *Victoria Paper* of Siālkot in thinking that the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police in the Panjāb should be allowed higher rates of pay than at present, in order that educated and honest persons may be induced to accept the posts. The Public Service Commission should see to this.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Shāhna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th April, regrets to say that many honorary magistrates are amenable to bribery and greatly oppress the people. Some who have clean hands yet have dishonest friends who take bribes in their names. Some are quite illiterate and cannot even sign their names. Their ignorance affords their subordinates a good opportunity to practise illegal extortion. Great care should be exercised in making selections for the posts of honorary magistrates, and all candidates should be required to pass an examination in law. (The *Suhail*, Benares, of the 21st April, regrets to say that there are honorary magistrates at Benares who have received no education, and who must consequently be unable to understand the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes. Government should appoint no person an honorary magistrate until it has satisfied itself that he has sufficient acquaintance with the law.)

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 27th April, adverting

Circulation,
400 copies.

Appointment of Mr. W. DeLang as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

to the appointment of Mr. W. DeLang, Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, Nágpur, as Extra Assistant

Commissioner, third grade, *sub. pro. tem.*, says that it is not understood what claim he had to the post. His educational qualifications are not of a high order, and he has not passed any law examination. His appointment is a piece of official jobbery, and shows that the appointment of Commissions like the Public Service Commission is only intended to stop the mouth of complaint.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th April, is glad

Circulation,
180 copies.

Generosity of the Governor of Madras and the Collector of Etāwah.

to relate that the Governor of Madras gave a poor boy Rs. 150 in order to enable him to pay his school fees.

Mr. Whiteway, the Collector of Etāwah, has exhibited still greater generosity. Lately a Hindu boy called upon him and told him that he was unable to prosecute his studies owing to poverty. Mr. Whiteway told him that he would give him one rupee a month, and asked the nāzir to endeavour to raise for him Rs. 5 a month more by subscription among the native officials and rāises. The nāzir was unable to get anything from the officials and rāises. On this Mr. Whiteway doubled his subscription, expressing regret at the indifference of the natives. There are few instances on record of such generosity on the part of European officers. They frequently take money from the natives for charitable objects, but they themselves scarcely ever pay a farthing.

A Hospital Assistant writing to the *Āstāb-i-Panjāb*

Circulation,
500 copies.

Hospital Assistants, Panjāb.

(Lahore), of the 18th April, complains that the Inspector-General of Civil

Hospitals in the Panjāb has ordered Hospital Assistants, who receive an additional allowance for knowing English, to talk with Civil Surgeons, and carry on correspondence with them in English under pain of forfeiting the allowance. The orders are most unjust. It is well known that the Hospital

Assistants possess a little knowledge of English. If they could speak and write English well, they would have sought employment in Government offices as clerks and would never have entered the medical school. It may be hoped the Panjáb Government will take the subject into consideration and cancel the orders of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, otherwise a large number of poor Hospital Assistants will be unjustly deprived of the small additional allowance they receive.

Circulation,
3,000 copies.

A Hospital Assistant writing to the *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 16th April, in continuation of the article which appeared in a late issue of the same paper, regarding the examination of Hospital Assistants, says that Tahsildárs and Extra Assistant Commissioners are examined only once, and that there is no good reason why Hospital Assistants, who passed the required examination at the time of their appointment, should be subjected to further examinations.

The same.

Another correspondent of the same paper approves of the practice of examining Hospital Assistants before giving them promotion, but says that the examinations should be conducted properly. The questions should be suited to those for whom they are intended. The writer complains that the transfers of Hospital Assistants are not made with care. Some men are transferred from one place to another after a few months, while others are allowed to remain for many years at places where they receive local allowances, and also get a large number of well-to-do private patients.

Circulation,
2,000 copies.

The *Bhārat-Jīwan* (Benares), of the 18th April, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at Raipur on the 6th March by local Hindu officials and pleaders at the instance of Pandit Shām Lāl, agent of the association established at Meerut to encourage the use of Hindi. The Pandit, Bábu Bhut Náth, M.A., Pleader, and Bábu Atul Krishtoráya, who has lately returned from England after

Court language in the
North-Western Provinces
and Oudh.

completing his education at the Agricultural College there, addressed the meeting on the expediency of the introduction of Hindi character in the courts of justice in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and the meeting resolved to agitate for the adoption of Hindi as court language in place of Urdu.

EDUCATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwab), of the 28th April, advertizing to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, complains that the questions in Persian were not suited to the boys for whom they were intended. One Persian paragraph was set for translation into English and one English paragraph for translation into Persian, as is done at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Such translations are really more a test of the candidate's knowledge of English than of Persian. Considering the nature of the questions in Persian, the number of marks required for passing in that subject should be reduced from 33 to 20 per cent., otherwise the result of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination will be as unsatisfactory as has been that of the Pleaders Examination. The Director of Public Instruction should see to this. (The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 24th April, also complains that the questions set in Persian at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination were difficult, and says that the examiner appears to have had no idea of the capacity of the candidates he was appointed to examine. The Director of Public Instruction would do well to reduce the number of marks required and should ask the examiner to be liberal in giving marks. Advertizing to the Vernacular Middle Class Examination, the *Sarosh* complains that the questions in Mathematics were difficult.)

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 20th April, approves of the proposal made by some persons that the new University at Allahabad should hold examinations in the native system of medicine, and says that

Allahabad University and the native system of medicine.

Government should also take steps to put a stop to the sale of adulterated and impure medicines by *attars* or native druggists.

Circulation,
2,000 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 18th April, says that Principal of the Queen's College, Benares. Mr. C. Dodd, Inspector of Schools in the Allahabad Division, will act as Principal of the Queen's College, Benares, during the absence of Dr. Thibaut, who goes on leave for one year. The Principal of the Queen's College should be a Sanskrit scholar as heretofore.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
510 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, in its issues of the 16th and 23rd April, criticises the book called Mr. Cotton's New India. "New India", published by Mr. H. S. Cotton, a Member of the Bengal Civil Service.

Circulation,
2,000 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 18th April, says that on the 14th idem some stalls on the bank of the river at Benares caught fire from sparks blown by wind from a burning funeral pyre, and that consequently five or six persons were more or less burnt, one of whom has since died. Sometime ago sheds at the female ghāt caught fire in the same way. It would be well if the cremation ground were fenced in sufficiently high to prevent sparks from escaping.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Adab-i-Alam</i>	Morádábád ...	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Husain.	1887. April 21st	1887. April 25th	140 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Azamgarh</i>	Azamgarh ...	"	"	Ilhám Alí	18th & 25th,	21st & 28th,	208
3	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur ...	"	"	Barkat Alí	28rd	24th	350
4	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	Láhore ...	"	Tri-weekly	Díván Bútá Singh ...	18th, 20th,	21st, 23rd,	500
5	<i>Agrá Akhbár</i>	Agrá ...	"	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain ...	22nd & 25th.	25th & 28th.	200
6	<i>Ainu-l-Akbár</i>	Morádábád ...	"	"	Diláwar Alí	21st	25th	90
7	<i>Akbár-i-Alam</i>	Meerut ...	"	"	Muqarrab Husain	16th	23rd	63
8	<i>Akbár-i-Am</i>	Láhore ...	"	Tri-weekly	Khán. Mukund Rám	18th & 25th,	22nd & 29th,	"
9	<i>Akbár-i-Chundár</i>	Chundár ...	"	Weekly	Bajab Alí	16th, 19th,	20th, 21st,	3,000
10	<i>Akhtar-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow ...	"	"	Sajjád Husain	23rd & 26th.	25th & 28th.	215
11	<i>Alam-i-Tasarruf</i>	Cawnpore ...	"	"	Rahmat-ullah	19th & 26th,	24th & 29th,	84
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly	Guláb Báí	23rd	24th	200
						22nd	25th	510 copies (in-
						19th, 23rd &	21st, 25th &	cluding 273
						26th.	28th.	copies taken
								by Govern-
								ment).
13	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i>	Almora ...	Hindí	Weekly	Sadé Nand	18th & 25th,	20th & 27th,	85 copies.
14	<i>Amjadul-Akbár</i>	Badáun ...	Urdú	"	Alí Amjed Husain ...	21st	25th	200
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow ...	"	"	Chanden Lal	16th & 23rd,	21st & 28th,	150
16	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Láhore ...	"	"	Amír Sháh	17th & 24th,	20th & 27th,	100
17	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akbár</i>	Delhí ...	"	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	21st	25th	110

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
118	<i>Asad</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	April 22nd	1887. April 23rd	240 copies.
119	<i>Biharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	"	Totā Rām	" 15th	" 21st	90
120	<i>Biharat Jivan</i>	... Benares	"	"	Rām Kirān Varmā,	" 18th & 25th,	" 20th & 27th,	2,000
121	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	"	Thākūr Prasād	" 16th & 23rd,	" 20th & 26th,	200
122	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandarī</i>	... Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Husain,	" 18th & 25th,	" 20th & 27th,	425
123	<i>Dipesh-i-Hind</i>	... Multān	"	"	Rāj Nāth	" 20th	" 26th	120
124	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Lahore	"	"	Fazlul-dīn	" 17th & 24th,	" 20th & 26th,	300
125	<i>Gaur Keyash</i>	... Allahābād	"	Monthly	Sankatā Prasād	For April	" 24th	125
126	<i>Ghazal-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	"	Weekly	Maharāj Kishun	April 23rd	" 26th	425
127	<i>Hemad-i-Hind</i>	... Allahābād	"	"	Sadarul-dīn	" 17th	" 26th	400
128	<i>Hindī Pradīp</i>	... Kāshīkankar	Hindi	Monthly	Bālkrishn Bhatt	For March	" 29th	220
129	<i>Hindustan</i>	... Kāshīkankar	"	Daily	Rāja Rāmpal Singh,	April 19th to 28th,	" 20th to 29th,	165
130	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasād	" 16th, 20th,	" 25th, 27th & 29th.	125
131	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Khalīl...	" 17th & 25th,	" 20th & 27th,	130
132	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i>	... Morādābād	"	"	Ganeshi Lal	" 16th	" 27th	90
133	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	... Lucknow	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 17th	" 22nd	125
134	<i>Karnāmāh</i>	... Benares	"	"	Muhammed Yāqūb...	" 18th & 25th,	" 20th & 27th,	250
135	<i>Kāshī Pattrikā</i>	...	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 22nd	" 24th	575 copies (in- cluding 343 copies taken by Govern- ment).
136	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	...	Hindi	"	Chintāmani Bāo	Mar. 7th	" 20th	375 copies.
137	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Alam,</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Mīr Hasan	April 24th	" 27th	200

[illegible]

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1887.	1887.	
64	Nasim-i-Agrá	Agrá	Urdú	Weekly	Jamná Dás	April 23rd	April 25th	325 copies.
65	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Narayan	" 15th & 23rd,	" 21st & 28th,	50 "
66	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Isháq	" 26th	" 28th	50 "
67	Nasim-i-Sahar	Badáun	"	"	Imtiáz Ahmad	" 18th	" 24th	175 "
68	Nigamomáyán	Lucknow	"	Monthly	Debi Prasád	For April	" 20th	196 "
69	Nizamu-l-Mulk	Morádábád	"	Weekly	Fahimn-l-dín	Apl. 18th & 25th,	" 21st & 28th	100 "
70	Núr Afshán	Ludhiána	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 21st	" 23rd	690 "
71	Núru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 23rd	" 24th	306 "
72	Nyáya Sudhá	Hardá	M a r á t h i - English.	"	Básudeva Bháskar	" 20th & 27th,	" 21st & 28th,	400 "
73	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 20th to 29th,	" 20th to 29th,	595 copies (in cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
74	Oudh Punch	"	"	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	21st	24th	450 copies.
75	Panjábí Akhbár	Láhore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-dín	" 20th & 23rd,	" 24th & 26th,	300 "
76	Panjáb Punch	"	"	Weekly	Firozu-l-dín	" 21st	" 23rd	80 "
77	Páte Khán	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahmán	" 20th	" "	400 "
78	Patilá Akhbár	Patilá	"	"	Dín Muhammad	" 19th & 26th,	" 21st & 28th,	365 "
79	Prayág Samáchar	Alláhábád	Hindí	"	Dewakí Nandan	" 23rd	" 23rd	550 "

80	Prince of Wales' Meerut Gazette.	...	Urdú	...	...	...	Ganeshí Lal	...	12th & 20th,	...	27th.	...
81	Qaisarí	...	Jullundur	...	...	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	23rd	...	25th	125
82	Qaisar-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	...	...	Rafu-l-dín	...	18th & 26th,	...	27th & 29th,	300
83	Rafah-i-Am	...	Siálkot	...	...	...	Díván Chand	...	Mar. 1st & 8th	...	21st & 29th,	450
84	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	Láhore	...	...	...	Muharram Alí	...	April 23rd	...	26th	350
85	Rafu-l-Akhdár	...	Benares	...	...	...	Ghulám Husain	...	18th & 25th,	...	22nd & 27th,	413
86	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Láhore	...	...	...	Nádir Alí	...	19th, 21st,	...	22nd, 23rd,	381
87	Ráipatná Gazette	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindí...	Weekly	Murád Alí	...	23rd & 26th.	...	25th & 28th.	150
88	Ratn Prakash	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	...	18th & 25th,	...	21st & 28th,	480
89	Reformer	...	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	16th & 23rd,	...	20th & 25th,	125
90	Rohilkhand Punch	...	Morádábád	...	...	...	Jamshed Alí	...	17th	...	22nd	113
91	Rosénah	...	Lucknow	...	...	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahádur	...	18th, 21st,	...	20th, 22nd,	250
92	Sádu-l-Akhdár	...	Baháwalpur	...	...	Weekly	Dwárká Náth	...	25th & 28th.	...	26th & 29th.	325
93	Safir-i-Am	...	Bhupál	...	...	...	Abdu-l-Wáhid	...	21st	...	24th	160
94	Sakfa-i-Quds	...	Delhí	...	...	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	...	18th	...	22nd.	350
95	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar.	...	Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	Banshí Dhar	...	21st & 28th,	...	22nd & 29th,	250
96	Sarosh-i-Benares	...	Benares	...	Urdú	...	Walí Muhammad	...	18th & 25th,	...	23rd & 29th,	350
97	Shahjahanábád Punch,	...	Delhí	Mír Hasan	...	24th	...	26th	250
98	Shahna-i-Hind	...	Meerut	Ahmad Hasan	...	20th	...	22nd	300
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101	Subodh Sindhu	...	Khandwa	...	Maráthí-Hindí	...	Lakshman Anant	...	18th & 25th,	...	21st & 28th,	200
102	Suhail	...	Benares	...	Urdú	...	Sharafu-l-dín	...	20th	...	23rd	150
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107	Vasiru-l-Mulk	Ghulám Ahmad	...	17th & 24th,	...	21st & 28th,	...
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List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
108	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot	Urdu	Daily	Gyan Chand	April 16th to 25th	1887.	800 copies.
109	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	... Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Harí Bhaskar	" 21st	April 21st to 29th,	120 "
110	<i>Waqaya-i-Alam</i>	... Ghazipur	Urdu	"	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	" 18th	" 25th	225 "
111	<i>Zarfu-l-Hind</i>	... Meerut	"	"	Sabit Ali	" 24th	" 22nd	200 "
						" 29th	" 29th	"

ALLAHABAD; }
The 4th May, 1887.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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